

SOME NEW OR SCARCE COLEOPTERA FROM WESTERN AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA.—III.

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(Continued from p. 32.)

Molorchus semiustus Newm.—One specimen taken by beating in Skinners' Hammock, March 9. Usually classed as a variety of *bimaculatus* Say, but aside from the nearly uniform reddish-brown hue, it is stouter, with broader more depressed thorax, the sides of which are less rounded and disk without the smooth callosities present in *bimaculatus*. It has previously been known only from St. John's Bluff and Crescent City, Fla.

Neoclytus erythrocephalus Fabr.—One specimen taken at same place as the two preceding, Feb. 16. Schwarz (Ms.) notes its occurrence at Enterprize and Crescent City.

Leptostylus parvus Lec.—One taken at light in house at Lakeland, Feb. 22. Schwarz (Ms.) records it from Lake Worth and Key West.

Labidomera clivicollis Kirby.—I was surprised to find this large, well-known Chrysomelid not listed from Florida. Two specimens were beaten from bunches of dead leaves, where they were hibernating, in February at Skinner's Hammock.

Galerucella nymphææ Linn.—This is usually supposed to be a species of strictly northern distribution. Five specimens were obtained from the flowers of the yellow water-lily, *Nymphaea advena* Sol., near Moore Haven, Fla., on March 2. It is possible that the species may have been introduced near there from Northern Europe, where it is said to be common.

Disonycha leptolineata Blatch.—Farther examination of 30 or more specimens taken during the past two winters leads me to believe this distinct and not a variety of *D. abbreviata* as described.* It occurs on ferns in Skinner's Hammock in February and March, and has also been found at Lakeland and Lake Istokpoga.

Longitarsus fuscicornis, sp. nov.—Oblong-oval. Shorter and more convex than *L. testaceus* Lec. Pale brownish yellow, not alutaceous, head and hind femora slightly darker; elytra with a vague darker, W-shaped, scutellar blotch; antennæ fuscous, the four basal joints pale; under surface dusky brown. Antennæ rather stout, two-thirds as long as body, the second, third and fourth joints subequal in length, shorter than those which follow. Thorax slightly wider than long, sides feebly curved, rounded into base, disk very minutely and sparsely punctate. Elytra one-third wider at base than thorax, rather strongly convex, umbones evident but small, punctures of disk very fine, almost invisible. Wings present. Length 1.3–1.5 mm.

Described from four specimens swept from low vegetation about ponds near Dunedin, Oct. 26–Dec. 13. Differs from both *testaceus* and *cotula*, our other species of similar hue, by the fuscous antennæ and the lack of the greasy aspect which they have, due to their alutaceous surface. The form is comparatively more robust than in either, and the punctuation finer.

Longitarsis solidaginis Horn.—Two specimens taken by sweeping north of Dunedin, March 20 and 25. Known only from Sumter and Orange Counties, Florida.

*Can. Ent., 1917, 143.
March, 1919

Chætocnema cribrifrons Lec.—Taken at Dunedin by sweeping in February. Horn gives its distribution as Colorado, Texas, Dakota, Georgia and California.* This is the first record for Florida.

Epitrix parvula Fab.—Horn says of this species: "Occurs throughout the entire U. S. extending also to the West India Islands." It has not been reported from Florida. A specimen was taken by sweeping on Hog Island, March 26.

Bruchus coryphæ Oliv.—One specimen beaten from a mass of Spanish moss near Dunedin, Dec. 23. No previous published record for the State. Schwarz (Ms.) notes its occurrence at St. Augustine and Haw Creek.

Bruchus cruentatus Horn.—Hibernates like the preceding in bunches of Spanish moss. Quite frequent near margins of lakes at Lakeland, Feb. 22, and also taken at Dunedin on several occasions, Nov. to March. Recorded only from Tampa. The hind legs of Florida specimens are more often red than black. The form with red spots absent, *nigrinus* Horn, also occurs near Dunedin, but only two specimens have been found.

Bruchus macrocerus Horn.—This species, known heretofore only from New Jersey, Tennessee and District of Columbia, occurs also near Dunedin, three specimens having been taken in March while sweeping huckleberry and other low shrubs.

Bruchus compressicornis Schæff.—Frequent at Dunedin; also taken at Ormond and Sanford. Occurs on flowers of the frost-weed, *Helianthemum corymbosum* Michx., in March and April. Described from Brownsville, Texas, and not elsewhere recorded.

Strongylium anthrax Sz.—Described from Enterprise, and noted by Schwarz (Ms.) as occurring at St. Augustine. One specimen taken at porch light at Dunedin, Aug. 6.

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The family Cistelidæ is especially well represented in western Florida. Five species from there have been described by the writer in previous papers, and at least half a dozen which cannot be placed by the literature extant are at hand. Examples of all species taken were recently sent to Col. Casey, who monographed the family some years ago.** He states that a number of them are unknown to him. Notes on several of the species and descriptions of three which are undoubtedly new are herewith given as follows:

Hymenorus difficilis Casey.—Two specimens, so pronounced by Casey, are from Ormond and Dunedin. They were taken in April by beating. His type was from New York.

Hymenorus dichrous, sp. nov.—Elongate-oval, large for the genus. Nearly uniform dark brown, shining; head and thorax often slightly darker; elytra with basal third more or less tinged with dull red; antennæ, palpi and legs pale reddish brown. Head small, coarsely and sparsely punctate between the eyes which are very large, coarsely faceted, separated by about their own width (female), almost contiguous (male); clypeus, and occiput behind the constriction, coarsely and densely punctate. Antennæ short, stout, the apex of eighth joint reaching base of thorax, the third and following joints subequal in length, the second only one-fourth the length of third. Thorax one-third wider than

*Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XVI, 1889, 261.

**Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. VI, 1891, 69-170.

long, sides straight from base to beyond middle, thence rounded into apex, hind angles rectangular; disk rather closely, not coarsely aciculate punctate, the punctures separated by nearly their own diameters. Elytra scarcely wider at base than thorax, sides parallel for two-thirds their length, then converging and rounding to the obtuse apex; striae very fine, their punctures small, round, close-set; intervals flat, each with two rows of minute punctures, each puncture bearing a rather long, strongly inclined, pale brown hair. Abdominal segments 1-3 finely and sparsely punctate, four and five almost smooth.

Length 6.7-7.2 mm.

Described from nine specimens taken at Sanford and Dunedin, Fla., March 29-Oct. 31, mostly by beating, some at porch light. In colour resembles *dorsalis* Sz., but larger, broader, less parallel, with shorter antennae and more sparsely punctate thorax, the red hue of elytra less distinct. In *dorsalis* the eyes are as widely separated in male as in female, the back portion of occiput is sparsely punctate, the middle of seventh joint of antennae reaches base of thorax, and the punctures of elytral intervals are much more distinct than in *dichrous*.

Hymenorus sabalensis, sp. nov.—Elongate-oblong, smaller and more slender than *dichrous*. Head, thorax, antennae and basal third of elytra dull red, legs paler; apical two-thirds of elytra dark brown. Head rather large; interocular area and clypeus coarsely and very sparsely punctate; eyes separated by one-half their width. Antennae rather stout, half the length of body, the third joint two-thirds the length of fourth. Thorax one-half wider than long; sides evenly and broadly curved from basal third to apex; disk vaguely and broadly impressed each side on basal third, its surface sparsely and rather finely punctate, the punctures separated by twice or more their own diameters. Elytra at base slightly wider than thorax; striae fine, their punctures small, close-set; intervals slightly convex, each with two rows of punctures which are almost as large as those of striae. Under surface dull red, the abdomen punctate as in *dichrous*, the prosternum more densely so. Length 6 mm.

One specimen taken by beating palmetto leaves on Hog Island, March 22. Distinct by its peculiar coloration and widely spaced punctures of thorax.

Hymenorus sobrinus Casey.—One specimen, so determined by Casey, taken at Lakeland, Feb. 22, by beating masses of Spanish moss. The species was described from Florida without definite locality.

Andrimus brunneus Casey.—Frequent at Dunedin and La Belle in February and March. Taken by sweeping, and, in late March, at porch-light. Described from Haulover, Florida.

Andrimus parvulus, sp. nov.—Elongate-oblong. Pale chestnut-brown, shining; legs and palpi paler. Head small, with a wide groove between the eyes; clypeus and occiput finely and densely punctate. Eyes large, coarsely granulate, separated by a distance one-third greater than their width. Antennae stout, joints 4-11 flattened, 2 and 3 together only one-third the length of fourth. Thorax subquadrate, slightly wider than long, base squarely truncate, front and hind angles rounded; disk minutely alutaceous, very finely and sparsely punctate, without trace of basal foveae. Elytra one-third wider at base than thorax, sides subparallel to apical fourth, then feebly converging to the separately rounded tips; striae fine, their punctures small, close-set; intervals flat, each

with a single row of minute, hair-bearing punctures. Under surface very finely and sparsely punctate. Length 5.5 mm.

Dunedin, March 29, 31; swept from huckleberry. Smaller and paler than our other species, the antennal joints relatively broader, the second and third shorter than in any of the others.

Toxotropis floridanus Leng.—This prettily marked little Anthribid occurs on ferns in dense hammocks, a half dozen or more having been taken near Dunedin, January–March. It was described from Enterprise, Fla., and is not known outside the State.

Rhinomacer pilosus Lec. — Although it is said that the species of *Rhinomacer* occur exclusively on coniferous trees, a dozen or more specimens of *R. pilosus* were swept from an Ericad, *Xolisma fruticosa* Michx., near Dunedin, in January. The plant was then full of the fruit or seed pods of the season before, and the weevil was doubtless living in or among these.

Tachygonus lecontei Gyll.—This species is not mentioned in any of the lists of Florida Coleoptera. It has been taken by the writer at Jacksonville, Ormond, Lakeland and Dunedin, a half dozen or more having been secured the past winter by beating oak about the borders of ponds or hammocks.

Listronotus floridensis Blatch.—This well-marked weevil was found in numbers near Moore Haven, March 2, on the flowers of an arrow-head (*Sagittaria*). Fresh specimens are more conspicuously and densely scaly than any of the allied species.

Otidocephalus dichrous Sz.—Occurs at light; three specimens taken in June at porch-light, having been sent me from Dunedin.

Anthonomus costulatus Suff.—This is a subarctic species frequenting the foliage of the Florida buttonwood, *Conocarpus erecta* L. It was taken in numbers on Hog Island in February and March.

Anthonomus sexguttatus Dietz.—Both this species and *Neomastix solidaginis* Dietz occur frequently about Dunedin on the flowers and foliage of a tall scurfy Ericad shrub, *Xolisma ferruginea* Walt., which grows in very dry sandy soil. The *Neomastix* was also taken at Lakeland and Ft. Myers.

Baris scintillans Casey.—This, the smallest and one of the most shining members of a large genus, was taken at Lakeland and Moore Haven in some numbers by sweeping low vegetation about the borders of lakes. It is probably wide spread throughout southern Florida.

Nicentrus grossulus Casey.*—This name should replace that of *Nicentrus canus* Lec., on page 392 of the "Rhynchophora of N. E. America," and *Limnobaris canus* Lec. should be inserted near the top of page 402 of that work. A specimen of *N. grossulus* was swept from the low sea-blite, *Batis maritima* L., on Hog Island, March 26. *L. canus* Lec. is known from Enterprise and St. Augustine.

Conotrachelus seniculus Lec.—This was found to be a common weevil at Ft. Myers, La Belle and Moore Haven, where numbers were taken by sweeping low vegetation, and also at light.

Conotrachelus belfragei Lec.—A single specimen of this handsome species was taken on Hog Island, March 14, by beating the seaside grape, (*Coc-*

*Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., VII, 1893, 599.

coloba uvifera L.). One had previously been taken at Eustis. These are the only two records for Florida, the species having been described from Texas.

Chalcodermus inæquicollis Horn.—This species was found hibernating in the axils of a tall thistle growing on Hog Island. A dozen or more specimens were there taken while searching for *Paraglyphus setosus*. It is known also from Capron and Buck Key, Fla., and from Georgia and Arkansas.

Tyloderma maculata Blatch.—A single example of this prettily marked weevil was taken March 3 by beating at Moore Haven, and another on Hog Island, March 26, while sweeping *Batis*. It was described from a unique taken at Little River, Fla.

Tyloderma lævicollis, sp. nov.—Elongate-oval; smaller, more slender, with sides more parallel than any other of the brown forms. Dark reddish brown; the head, thorax and legs strongly shining. Head and beak rather finely, not densely punctate, without frontal fovea, the punctures isolated, not confluent or reticulated as in *variegata*; beak stout, about as long as head, carinate above. Thorax longer than wide, strongly produced over the head, sides feebly rounded; disk very minutely and sparsely punctate, each puncture bearing a minute prostrate white hair; flanks behind the ocular lobe strongly concave and coarsely punctate. Elytra one-third wider than thorax, sides parallel from humeri to apical third, then converging to the obtuse apex; striae shallow and sparsely punctate on basal half, much deeper and without punctures toward apex; intervals feebly convex; disk with scattered small patches of white hairs, which tend to form very narrow, broken cross-bars. Last ventral coarsely punctate, abdomen otherwise almost smooth; sterna coarsely and sparsely punctate. Length 3 mm.

Two specimens taken March 4 by beating at the point where the Palm Beach Canal leaves the east shore of Lake Okeechobee. The elongate slender form, almost smooth thorax and deep, subapical striae of elytra readily separate this from any known species.

Cryptorhynchus apiculatus Gyll.—This species is not so scarce as is commonly supposed. A half dozen or more have been taken at Dunedin in February and March, and one at Okeechobee City, March 6. It occurs on dead branches in wet hammocks.

Cryptorhynchus schwarzi Blatch.—A single example of this elongate, dull coloured form was taken near Moore Haven, March 1. The type was from the north end of Lake Okeechobee and the only other known specimens are from Biscayne Bay, so, as far as known, it is confined to southern Florida.

Caulophilus latinasus Say.—Hibernates in bunches of Spanish moss, numerous specimens having been taken at Lakeland, Feb. 21.

Pentarthrinus atrolucens Casey.—One specimen taken by beating dead branches in Skinner's Hammock, Dec. 20. Recorded before only from Enterprise and Biscayne Bay, Fla.

Calandra linearis Hbst.—A West India species known as the tamarind weevil. A single specimen was beaten from oak in open sandy woods near Lakeland, Feb. 22. Not before definitely recorded from Florida.